TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

be palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment. in preference to all others: nevertheless,

1th. Persons born of American parents residing temporwily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

3th. No person should be selected for political size on, (whether of native or foreign birth.) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

4th. The unqualified recognition and mainterance of the reserved rights of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual feates, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the nativeborn and naturalized citizens of the Onlited States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate their demestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Consitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

Sth. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory or State.

Sth. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory or State.

1th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and

competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.
At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
At 5 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.
Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

York.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a.
m.; 8 and 5.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 s. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern

cars.
For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 7 % a. m. and 8 % p. m.

Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.]
For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 614 a. m.
For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 61/4 a. m.

For Upper Marlboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m. For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m. For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 5 a. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3½ p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday. First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

t 14 a. m. Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5

p. m. Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m.. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m. l. ceaburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m. Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

L'or Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

and Saturday at 2 p. m.
Georgetown Mail closes at 8½ p. m. and 9 p. m.,
and arrives at 5a. m. and 3 p. m.
Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday,
at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)
JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, en-trance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylva-nia avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelnia avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New Jork with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

West.
Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Or-leans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mo-bice, and intermediate points, including all the sea-

board cities.
Western Telegraph, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern

T. K. GRAY, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, D Street, one door west of National Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C.

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Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic
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H. WINCHESTER, President. References in Washington City, D. C.
Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq. J. M. BURKE, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, JOHN L. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Eighth Street, near Pennsylvania Av
Washington, D. C. No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington Oity, D. C. P. S.—Repairing done in the most nest and substantial style.

## BIE BIE AN BRICAN.

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.

The Right Spirit in the Right Q

of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Pérsons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had graits, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Ods-Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Inhumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

Wilmington, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Speciacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician,
J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystalike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simkins, M. D.

of the eyes for the purposes of the sight.

Respectfully yours,

Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STUBBS, Of Department of State.

## WASHINGTON CITY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

NEW PROSPECTUS. STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL: A NEW DOLLAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Begun January, 1857.

ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudicionally selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of theeye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the cyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid. H. STOCKTON, HAVING REMOVED from BALTIMORE to PHILADELPHIA, and transferred the publication of the Bible in Separate Volumes, the Bible Tracts, and Bible Times, to the latter city, now also issues a Dollar Monthly Magazine, called "Stockton's Book and Journal."

I. THE BOOK DEPARTMENT. The "Book" department opens a Select Series of Priginal Works, by the Editor himself, to consist

SERMONS FOR THE PROPLE : II. LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE;
III. ADDRESSES FOR THE PEOPLE;
IV. MISCELLANTES FOR THE PEOPLE;
V. PORRS FOR THE PEOPLE.

II. THE JOURNAL DEPARTMENT. The "JOURNAL" department opens a Variety of priefer Articles, both Original and Selected, to const of—

IST OF—
BIBLICAL EXPOSITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS;
AUTOBIOGRAPHIC RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES;
LITERARY NOTICES;
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS;
PULPIT AND PASTORAL LESSONS;
ORATORICAL AND LITERARY, LOGICAL, AND RHETORICAL CRITICISMS
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, SCENERY, AND INCIDENTS;

DENTS; POETRY, APHORISMS, &c., &c. THE MARCH NUMBER.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The March number of the "Book and Journal" commences a New Series of "Sermons for the Prople." Of the former series, Five Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will prove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The Subject of the New Series is, The Perrless Magnificence of the New Series is, The Perrless Magnificence of the Word of God; or The Supremary of the Bible, as the Only Sensible, Infallible, and Divine Authority on Earth. The Text is—"Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name." Ps. exxxviii, 2. The Design is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to end, the Book of Christ, and, as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.

In a word, the "Book and Journal" is designed to be

POPULAR, INTERESTING, AND USEFUL PERIODICAL,

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fally qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauer, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution. reating the PEOPLE—by whom are meant the intel tigent and virtuous masses, of all classes, irrespective of their social divisions—with the honest regard, and true devotion to their highest welfare, which are due to their Character, Relations, Influence,

TIME, PRICE, AND FORM OF PUBLICATION. TIME.—The BOOK AND FORM OF PUBLICATION.

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"JOURNAL" department on long primer type, not
leaded—a handsome combination, as pleasantly readable as a book or magazine can be made.

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Good agents vanted, all over the country—Ministers, Postmaeters, Booksellers, and others.

Address:

T. H. STOCKTON,

land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office." SECOND VOLUME BIBLE TIMES. SECOND VOLUME BIBLE TIMES, a small, neat, MONTHLY NEWSPAPER, edited by T. H. STOCKTON, and devoted to all BIBLE INTERESTS IN CHURCH AND STATE, commences with January, 1857. Price, only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Address as above. Nonfolk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear crystal-

A CARD. TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me while engaged in business. Having transferred the store to Mr. JOHN F. B. PURSELL, I take great pleasure in recommending him to your favorable consideration. From his experience in business I am satisfied that his only endeaver will be to try to please.

ROBERT T. KNIGHT.

GROCERY STORE, Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St.,

Six: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight. ISLAND. AVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FOR-merly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCE-RIES, comprising, among others, the following arti-

cles: Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and

Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Teas, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Maracaibo and Java, roasted and ground, Coffees; Refined Syrup; Segars and Tobacco, various brauds; Hams, Bacon, Flour, Liquors, Wines, Crockery, Wooden-ware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.

I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the citizens generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they then will see that there is no necessity to go further, as I am determined not to be outdone, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for ceash. charge. aug 8-tf

Permanua, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Max.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

au 10-tf JOHN F. B. PURSELL. MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A valuable Grist and Saw Mill, situated in Princ George's county Md., about two-and-a-half miles from Bladensburg. This property is within a balf mile of Bladensburg. See for more testimonials, the Evening Star. au 10-tf

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and completetestablishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Chr. ch as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights Teachers, and the school strip attention and accompanied always by a Teacher. George's county Md., about two-and-a-half miles from Bladensburg. This property is within a balf mile of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and seven and a half miles from Washington city. There is connected with it 15% acres of land in good condition, and an excellent dwelling house, with a pump of water in the yard, Stable, Smoke-House, &c., and a fine young orchard. The Mill has a good run of custom, and a never failing stream of water; also, contiguous to the Forest of Prince George's county, the best grain county in the State.

For price and other information, apply to WM. H. CHAPMAN, Seventh street east, Washington City.

CARD. RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1857, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to surchasers.

enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

F. M. MAGRUDER,
Boot and Shoe store, No. 379, corner 7th and I st, an 8-tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE. No. 34, Centre Market Space, between Seventh Eighth streets.

OHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS bis friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old business at the above stand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Building Material, Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business has enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this market; and he pledges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their patronage, Eighty Years Ago.

Eighty years have rolled away
Since that high, heroic day,
When our fathers in the fray
Struck the conquering blow!
Praise to them—the brave who spoke
Praise to them—the brave who broke
Stern oppression's galling yoke,
Eighty years ago!

Pour the wine of sacrifice; Let the grateful anthem rise. Shall we e'er resign the prize; Never—never—no! Never—never—no!
Hearts and hands will guard those rights,
Bought on Freedom's battle heights,
Where he fixed his signal lights,
Eighty years ago!

Swear it—by the mighty dead;
Those who counselled, those who led;
By the blood your fathers shed;
By your mothers' woe.
Swear it by the living few,
Whose breasts were scarred for you.
When to Freedom's ranks they flew,

Eighty years ago! By the joys that cluster round, By our vales with plenty crowned, By our hill tops—holy ground. Rescued from the foe; Where of old the Indian strayed. Where of old the pilgrim prayed, Where the patriot drew his blade, Eighty years ago!

Should again the war-trump peal, There shall Indian firmness seal, Pilgrim faith and patriot zeal, Prompt to strike the blow. There shall valor's work be done; Like the sire shall be the son, Where the fight was waged and won, Eighty years ago!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BENIGHTED TRAVELLER. BY MR. C. OLLIER.

A lover journeying to his expectant mistress and her friends, loses his way. Lights are seen

"Allure from far; but as he follows, flies;"

"Allure from far; but as he follows, flies;"
but when he retreats they pursue. These he
finds to be Will-o'-the-wisps. He advances in
great uncertainty, not knowing but he is moving
from the place he desires to approach.

"After having walked about a mile further he
saw something looming in the obscurity, which
on nearing it, proved to be a tree. His eyes by
this time were so accustomed to darkness that objects which would be invisible to one going out
of a lighted room were discernible by him; and
he soon perceived that he was in a woodland
neighborhood. Other good prognostics were at
hand; for shortly a square mass met his sight.

"A house, I'l be sworn!" ejaculated he in delight. 'I'm not deceived this time. Gad, here's
the gate! Now, shall I rest against this till daybreak, or waken the inmates, and so have a chance
of admission? Necessity has no law. A storm
is coming on. I am desperate, Here goes!'
And finding the handle of a bell he rang a long
and loud peal, waiting anxiously for the effect of
his summons.

"Le a showt time a lighted candle was seen at

and four pear, waiting anxiously for the effect of his summons.

"In a short time a lighted candle was seen at one of the windows, which being opened, a man thrust out his head and demanded who was at the

"I am a traveller, and have lost my way,' replied Elford. "Be off, then, and find it again,' responde the man.

can't succeed. Let me in, I beseech you.'
"'Let you in, indeed! echoed the man. You
must think me a fool. Be off, I say, or I'll make

you.'
"'Why,' returned Elford, do you take me for " 'To be sure I do.'

am a gentleman."
"'Twont do,' observed the man. 'If you don't tramp, I'll just see, by way of experiment, which is the hardest—the bullets of my blunderbuss or your head.'

" Fire away and lose your ammunition, re joined Locke. This gate is hung to a good square piece of masonry; and with that between you and me you can't hit me, you know. Here I stay.' "Well, then, my fine fellow,' pursued the

other, 'I've another method of sickening you of disturbing folks at this hour. The mastiff shall be turned loose.' 

'' Nonsense!' was the surly response.

"'Nonsense!' was the surly response.

"You see I am resolved,' continued Elford;
'so pray do me the favor to tell your master, (if
indeed, you are not that worshipful person himself,) that a gentleman solicits the protection o
ove of his out houses for a few hours. I am sure
that is a modest request.

"Go about your business, I tell you, responded
the man, 'and don't alarm the family.'

"I won't go about my business, for except to
gain shelter in these premises, I have no business
just at this moment; and I will alarm the family.

A drenching rain is coming on. I am so worn out

just at this moment; and I will alarm the family. A drenching rain is coming on. I am so worn out with fatigue that enough heat is not left in my frame to resist a soaking. You would not, surely, be so unchristian as to deny the shelter of a loft or stable to one under such circumstances."

"The light disappeared, and Elsford knew not what would ensue. He was determined, nevertheless, not to give up his point. Shortly the man came forward to the iron gate, bearing a lautern, und armed with his blunderbuss.

"'Have you brongth the dog?' inquired Elsford."

" 'Have you brought the dog?' inquired Elsford

if so, I am quite ready.' "'No,' replied the other. 'I don't want any more noise. The family, I hope, are still asleep; and (as their servant) it is my duty to prevent

their being frightened. I am now come just to see what you look like, and whether there's any more of you.'
"Young Locke advanced close to the bars of the gate to facilitate the man's scrutiny; and the

latter having thrown the light full on his face, said quietly. 'There's no harm in you; come in.' The gate was then noisely unlocked, the applicant admitted, and the fastenings made good. 'I can't take you into the thouse, said the se vant; 'but there's plenty of sweet straw in the stable-loft. Follow me.' "The resting-place was soon gained. You're

"The resting-place was soon gained. You're a good fellow; here's something for your trouble,' said Elford, slipping a half guinea into the servant's hands, who, bidding him good night, descended the ladder. 'Well,' runninated Locke, 'this is a better termination to my night's adventure than at one time I had reason to expect. Who would think that Elford Locke, a Cambridge collegian, would ever rejoice in a bed over a stable? Droll enough. How it rains! The roof here is weather tight I suppose. Bats and mice, and such small deer of course. But they won't wake me I know. What would sweet Edith think if she knew where I was going to sleep to night."

was going to sleep to night."
"Elford now lay down on the straw, compose his wearied limbs, and murmuring the name of his mistress, was lulled into deep sleep by the plash-ing of heavy rain on the tiles over his head. In NO. 9.

this state of oblivion he remained seven hours when his humble friend roused him.

"The morning was brillant after the rain. Merrily did the sun shine in a sky of unclouded blue; and Elford, having appeased his hunger with a biscuit, prepared for a more successful expedition. As he was crossing the lawn under guidance of the servant, in order to make his exit from the promises, one of the parlor windows was suddenly thrown up, and a female voice was heard to exclaim, 'Why, as I live, there is Mr. Locke!' Elford turned his head and saw Mrs. Lyttleton, towards whom rushed two young ladies.

"Elford, Elford!' gasped one of them.
"Elford, Elford gasped one of them.
"Elford, Elford gasped one of them.

ment.

"Yes, replied she. 'Where have you been?

"Yes, replied she. 'Where have you been? How came you here? Where are you going? Why do you leave our house? Come in, Elford—come in." The explanation that followed may be readily anticipated. Our traveller, after all, had blundered on the right house. Edith was astonished, distressed, delighted, agitated, and laughed through her tears, till there was a fear that her emotion would end in hysterics. Her mother had much ado to calm her. 'To think,' she exclaimed, 'that you should be sleeping in our stable loft, when a good bedroom awaited you in the house. Your portmanteau has arrived. You will find it under your dressing table. Stephen, show Mr. Locke to his room. Breakfast will be ready directly. Dear Elford is safe. Oh, how happy I am!"

Rearing Boys. We submit the following, in four chapters, as it has such a capital application just now, and may be read with profit by many: CHAPTER I.

"What! stay at home for that squalling young one? Catch me to." And the young mother threw on a bonnet and shawl, and humming a gay air, sauntered out on the promenade. One and another bowed and smiled as she moved along, flushed, triumphant and beautiful. A young man met her just as she was passing the shop of a well-known farm.

met her just as she was passing the shop of a well-known firm.

"Ah! out again, Deliah," he said earnestly.

"Where is Charley?"

"With Hannah, of course. You don't expect me to tie myself to him," she returned.

The young man's face grew cloudy. "No," he returned, with a half sigh; "but I can't bear to have him left with servants."

"Oh! well, I can," she said, and with a radiant smile left her husband hard at work, and flitted on.

"Answer all his questions? make myself a slave, as I should be obliged to? Oh, no, can't think of it. If I give him his breakfast and plenty of playthings, I consider my duty done. I don't believe in fussing over children—let them find out things as they grow in."

in fusing over children—let, them find out things as they grow up."

"There's the danger," replied the dear old lady, casting a pitying look upon the richly embroidered cloak her son's wife had bent over all day, "they find out things that ruin them, unless the mother be constantly imparting the right kind of knowladen."

edge."

Oh, you want to make him a piece of perfection like his father; well, I can't say I do. I don't like these faultless men. See—now isn't the contrast beautiful? Come here, Charley, lovely, he shall have the handsomest cloak in the whole

CHAPTER III. "A cigar! bless me, what a boy, and only twelve! Are you sure you saw him smoke it! Well, I dare say it made him sick enough; boys

will be boys, you know."
"Yes, but to think you should allow him to go to the theatre without my knowledge!" and the husband groaned. "Dear me! why what a fret you are in; do let

the child see something of the world.' CHAPTER IV. "In jail! my God! husband—not our boy!"
"Yes, in jail, for stealing!"
"Not our boy! not our Charley! no, it cannot

be! Let me die-kill me Charley is a thief." The boy was sentenced to the State's prison

and the mother may yet be carried to the lunatic From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Tomb of David.

The mysteries of the Tomb of David are at last revealed to the Christian world by an ingenious ruse of Miss Barclay, for some years a resident of Jerusalem. This adventurous lady, after having visited the harem enclosure at the risk of her life, determined to explore, in the disguise of a Turkish lady, the very tomb of the "Prophet David," for more than six centuries in the zealous custody of the Turks.

The blind Dervish who kept the entrance to this

the Arabic Language as well as the assurance of her friend, in the person of a liberal-minded and very beautiful Turkish girl, who initiated her as a pilgrim from Constantinople, come to perform her devotions at the shrines of their lords and prophets, partially and Solomon. Her devotional feelings were David and Solomon. Her devotional feelings were put to a strong test on observing this devotee of isalm take the saturated wick from an oil lamp, and deliberately devour it as an act of religious de and deliberately devour it as an act of religious de-votion. After her form of prayer had ended, she raised the splendid silken canopy overhanging the tumulus, containing the body of David, and there, in royal state, was the veritable sarcophagus of David, having its marble cover adorned with the most beautiful festoons of grapes, the emblem of the Jewish architecture, and other ancient devices, which she carefully transferred to paper, yet to be presented to the public in the pages of the "City of the Great King," soon to make its appear-

No traces of its ancient treasures, that have often No traces of its ancient treasures, that have often been pillaged by the eastern monarchs, remained. Hyrcanus, the son of Simon the Maccabee, is said to have despoiled it of three thousand talents, prior to its exploration by Herod the Great, who, when he had penetrated these mansions of the dead, found nothing to gratify his cupidity save some furniture of gold and other precious treasures, which he carried away. At another time rolling balls of fire are said to have burst forth, and by the superstitious, believed to have consumed to seekers of bullion and treasure said to be inhumed here, even at the present day. This interesting and tabooed spot, as well as the Mosque of Omar, will soon be open to Christian inspection without Turkish let or hindrance, as the writer of this hasty sketch (furnished by Miss B.) is already satisfied from personal experience in his exploration of the latter though not less sacred edifice. Viator,

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR .- To the Devil of the Advocate Office—Mr. Dewil: Is there no way in which we can coax or drive you into putting my manuscript in type so that it will be passably readable? We ask you almost with tears in our eyes—certainly with an anathema on our lips. Now what on earth does "constituery" mean? We wrote it constituency. This was in the last paper. And then in the same article, where we had written then in the same article, where we had written that certain prerogatives were "a matter fairly belonging to the President," you put it a "matter of family," &c. You great leather-head, didn't you know that the President is a bachelor, and has no "matters of family" Again, what does "unpracticabilities" mean, you impracticable devil you.—Why, any one picking up our beloved Advocate would think it edited by a school-boy of ten, or a member of the Legislature, or somebody else of that kind. Now do try and do better; or you will certainly set us down in the infernal regions where certainly set us down in the infernal regions where you belong, with a cudgel.

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Washington City, D. C.

Delhi.—According to the census of 1845-'46 the population of Delhi was 187,677 in inhabitants, of which 71,530 were Hindoos, 66,120 Mussulmans, and 327 Christians. To these figures must be added 22,000 inhabitants of the suburbs, which would give an aggregate population of about 160,000 souls. The commerce of Delhi is quite active. During the year 1851, there entered the city more than 180,000 horses, or beasts of burden, carrying merchandiss, and 65,000 vehicles. The trade consists in the exchange of horses, fruits, cashmere, precious stones and jewelry, to which are to be added the costly productions of local industry, such as shawls, tissues of cotton, indigo, &c. Delhi has always been considered one of the most remarkable cities of India. Besides the Gazette of Delhi, published in English, there are eight journals published in the native tongue, Hindostanese. Schools are also numerous. The principal establishment of public instruction is the college Ghazzieddin-Khan, founded in 1692, and reorganized by the British in 1829. The course of instruction comprises tour chief divisions, the Sanserit, Persian, Arabic, and English. The number of pupils in 1851 was 333, of which 206 were Mussulmans, 105 Hindoos, and 22 Europeans. This city is the chief central point of Hindostan, and the great master stroke in every effort to shake off the yoke of the British is to obtain possession of Delhi as a first triumph; not of course decisive, but highly important, from the decided impression it will produce on the minds of the natives.

Anecore of John Randouph.—He was travelling through a part of Virginia in which he was

minds of the natives.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—He was travelling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted. During the time he stopped a night at an inn near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine gentleman, and no doubt one of the first families of the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to set out, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you travelling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir?" said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

pleasure.
"I asked," said the landlord, "which way are

"Have I paid you my bill?" "Yes.

"Do I owe you any thing more ?"

"Well, I'm going just where I please; do you understand?" "Yes."

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off; but, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes sent one of his servants to inquire which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his voice, "Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please." It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.—Nor-

AN IMMENSE FORTUNE DISCOVERED. An immense fortune left by Judge Leonard, a resident of Princeton, before the Revolution, the Gazette says, has been found by the discovery of some old documents to belong to others than the present holders. It includes a large quantity of land, now very valuable, the majority of which lies in New Jersey. Among other property are about 1,500 acres on Deep Run, towards Amboy; 10,000 acres at the head of Great Egg Harbor river; 350 acres in Princeton, extending from the centre of the town along both sides of the road towards Rocky Hill, now called Princeton street, and embracing some of the finest improvements; 600 acres on Cape Fear river, North Carolina, a valuable coal mine in operation on it, and property in various other locations. The heirs are very sanguine of obtaining the property. AN IMMENSE FORTUNE DISCOVERED. An imobtaining the property.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis. The unanimous re-nomination of this distinguished gentleman by the convention of the Fourth Congressional district, shows the entire satisfaction which he gave to his constituents in the discharge of his duties as a member of Congress, and the confidence that, if elected, he will continue to perform his duties with equal fidelity. The vote of the convention must be gratifying to his feelings, as it is certainly pleasing to the Americans, not only of his district, but of the whole State. The distinguished position which he occupied in the House of Representatives—his acknowledged ability—and his firm and satisfactory defence of American principles on all occasions, naturally at-tracted to him the "envy, hatred, and malice" of the opponents of that party—and their assaults upon him were many and violent. He was stigmatized as an abolitionist, and it was sought to break him down upon that charge. But his enemies failed, because their charge was false. Henry Winter Davis, was not, and is not, more of an abolitionist than Governor Wise, of Virginia, who now thinks that the Buchanan and Walker policy of permitting the people of Kansas to decide upon the slave question for themselves, is just and proper. He did not give a single vote in Congress, which was calculated to disturb the institution of slavery. He refused to vote for a Democrat as the Speaker, and of course incurred the condemnation of the

members of that party.

He acted with independence, boldness, and honesty, and his constituents have said in convention that they approve his conduct; and, as an evidence of that approbation, mean to send him again to the House of Representatives. The manifestation of this intention has given rise to renewed attacks upon him by the foreign organ of this city—but the assaults of that paper will exalt instead of depressing him in the eyes of his constituents—and we therefore anticipate his re-election by an increased majority. An abler representative could not be selected; and his constituents may point to him with pride and pleasure. Who will be his competitor? The gentleman who was his opponent at the last election, it is understood, will receive that they approve his conduct; and, as an evidence at the last election, it is understood, will an appointment to a foreign mission—and there can be no doubt that Mr. May is well qualified for such a position, having the necessary education, talent, and tact. He will hardly decline the aptalent, and tact. He will hardly decume the ap-pointment for the very uncertain prospect of be-coming the representative in Congress of the Fourth Congressional district. As the nation must be represented abroad by Democrats, and as Mary-land should have a share in such representation. ve shall be glad to see a foreign mission confided to Mr. May .- American Patriot.

To the Taustres of Public Schools.

Washington, August 5, 1857.

Gentliemen: We deem it our duty to call your attention, as Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington city, to a young lady, residing in the Fourth Ward, on Delaware arenue, by the name of Miss Julia A. H. Hays, the daughter of Bertrand E. Hays, formerly of Virginia. This young lady has given great satisfaction to many parents on account of the advancement of their children in their studies. She is a lady of high attainments and of the best families, and we know her to be well adapted and qualified to teach all the branches of an English education, and that she will take pride in the advancement of her pupils, and use every effort to make them good and the seeholars. With the consent of the lady, and the approbation of her parents, we, who have been her patrons, call on your dignified body to give her a position as teacher in the Public Schools. We shall be highly gratified if she is successful, believing that she will give satisfaction to all.

Samuel Cassida,
Winright Preston,
George Butterbaugh,
Francis Ward.

R. T. Mills, Francis Ward, Mary Brown,

Samuel Cassida,
Winright Preston,
George Butterbaugh,
W. N. King,
George Cunningham, George Cunning John T. Pilson